

FIG. 1A

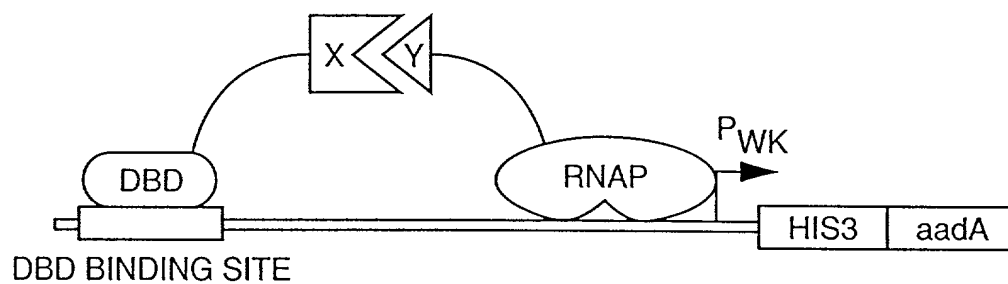


FIG. 1B

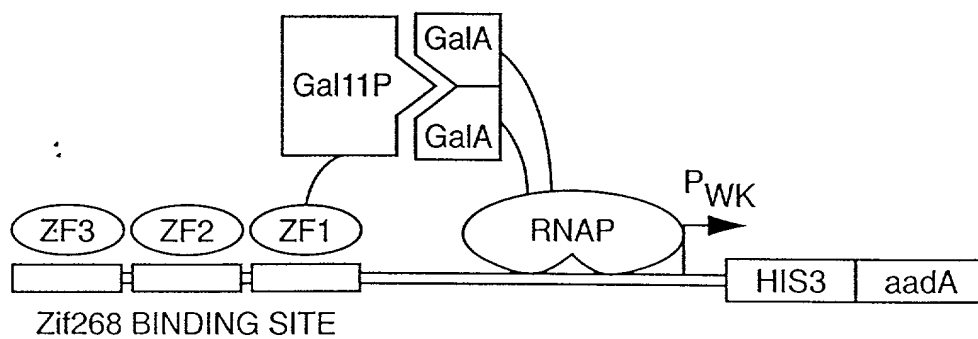


FIG. 1C

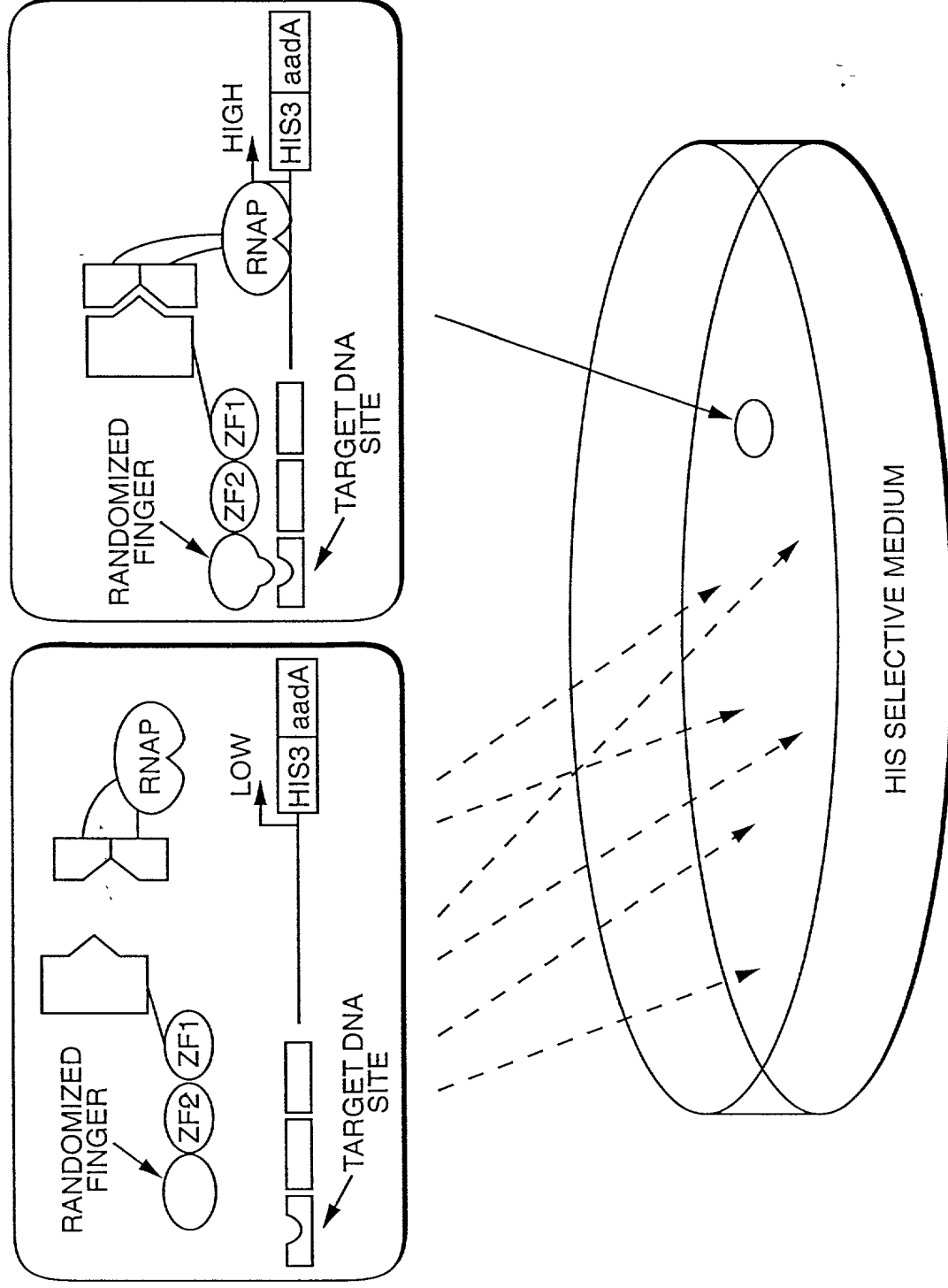
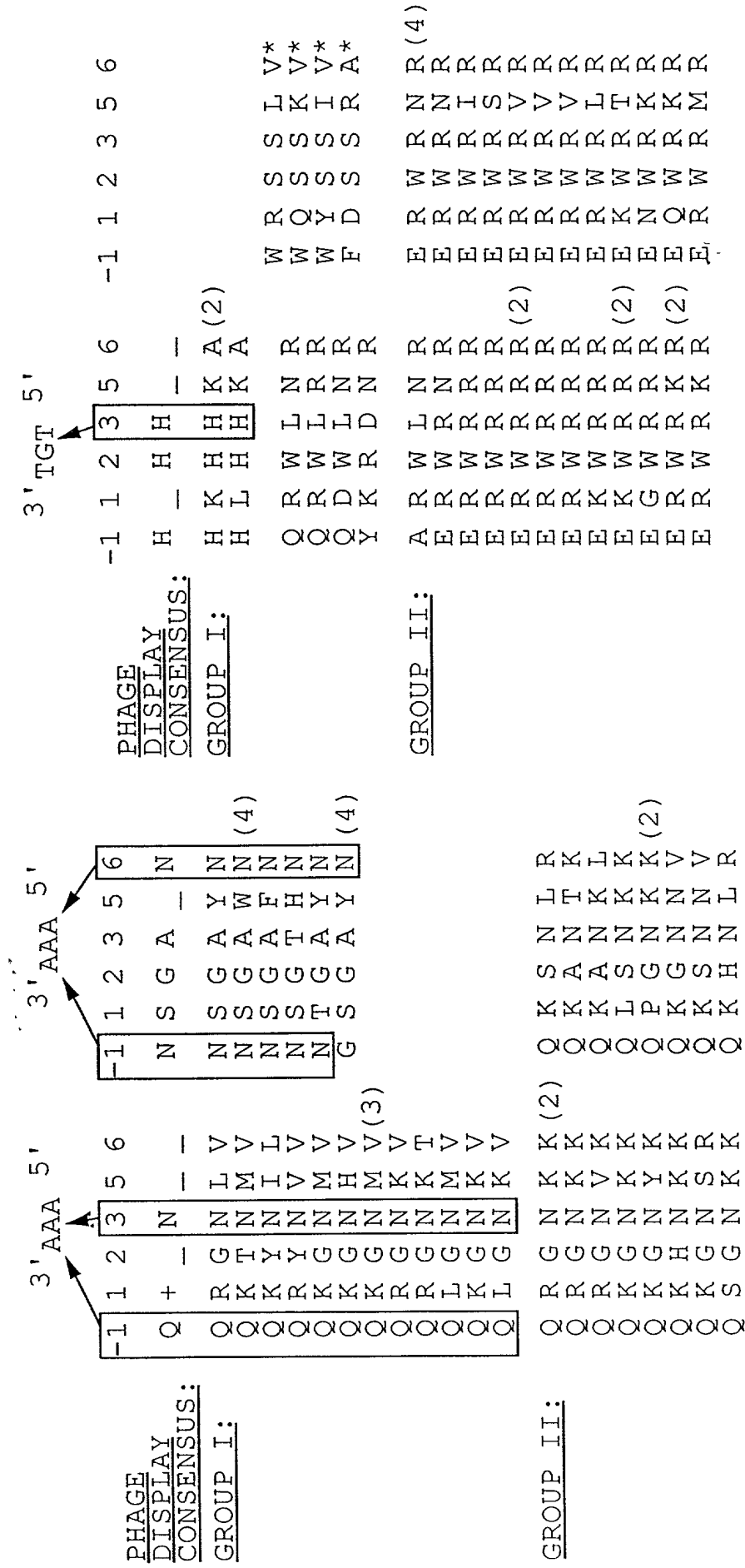


FIG. 2



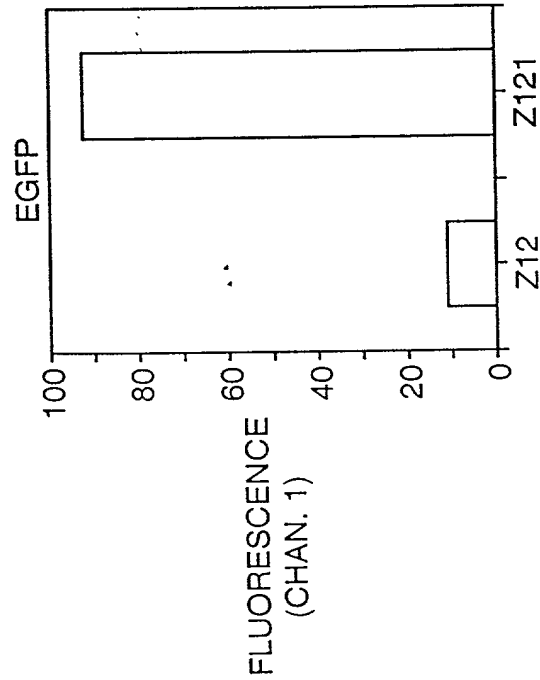


FIG. 4A

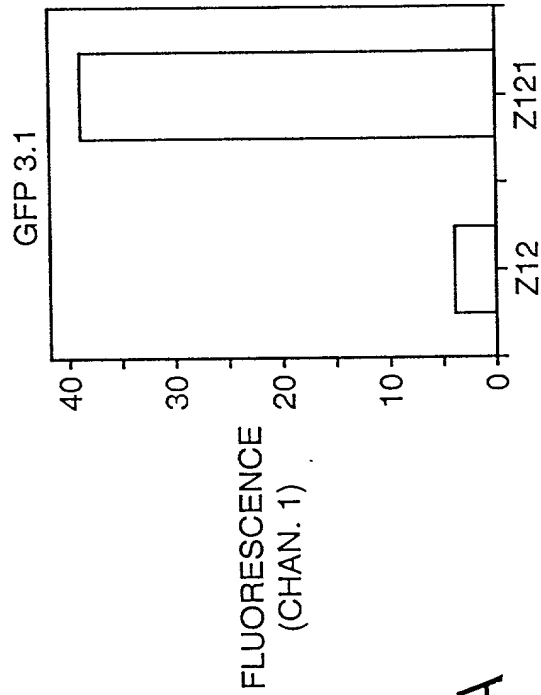


FIG. 4B

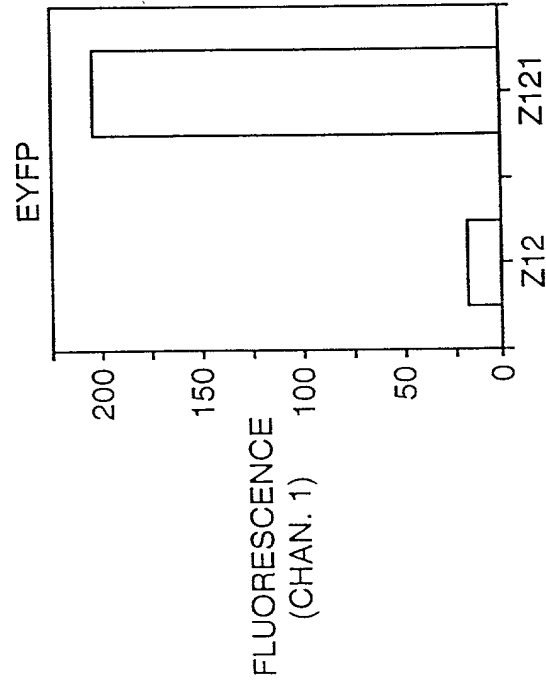


FIG. 4C

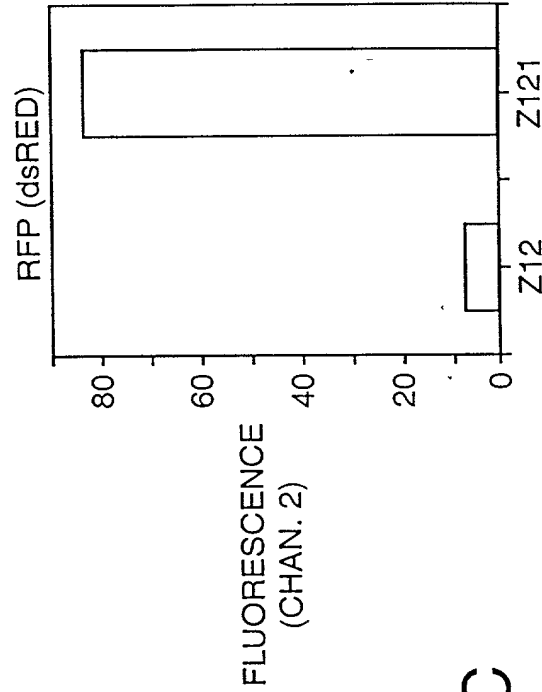


FIG. 4D

09590762-111401

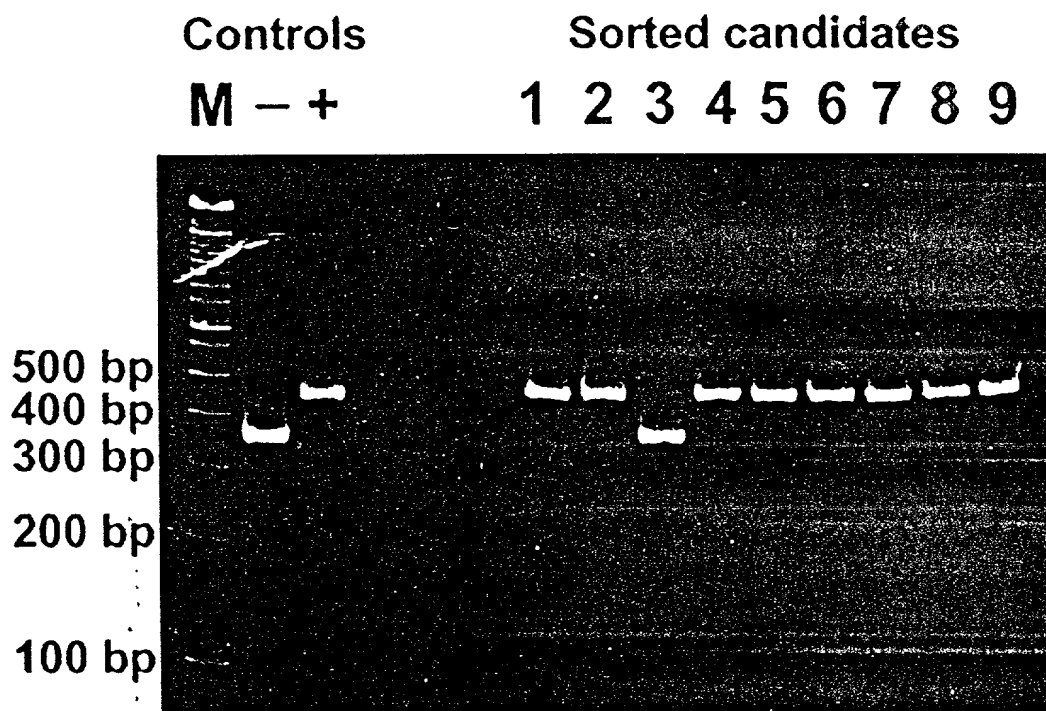


Fig. 5

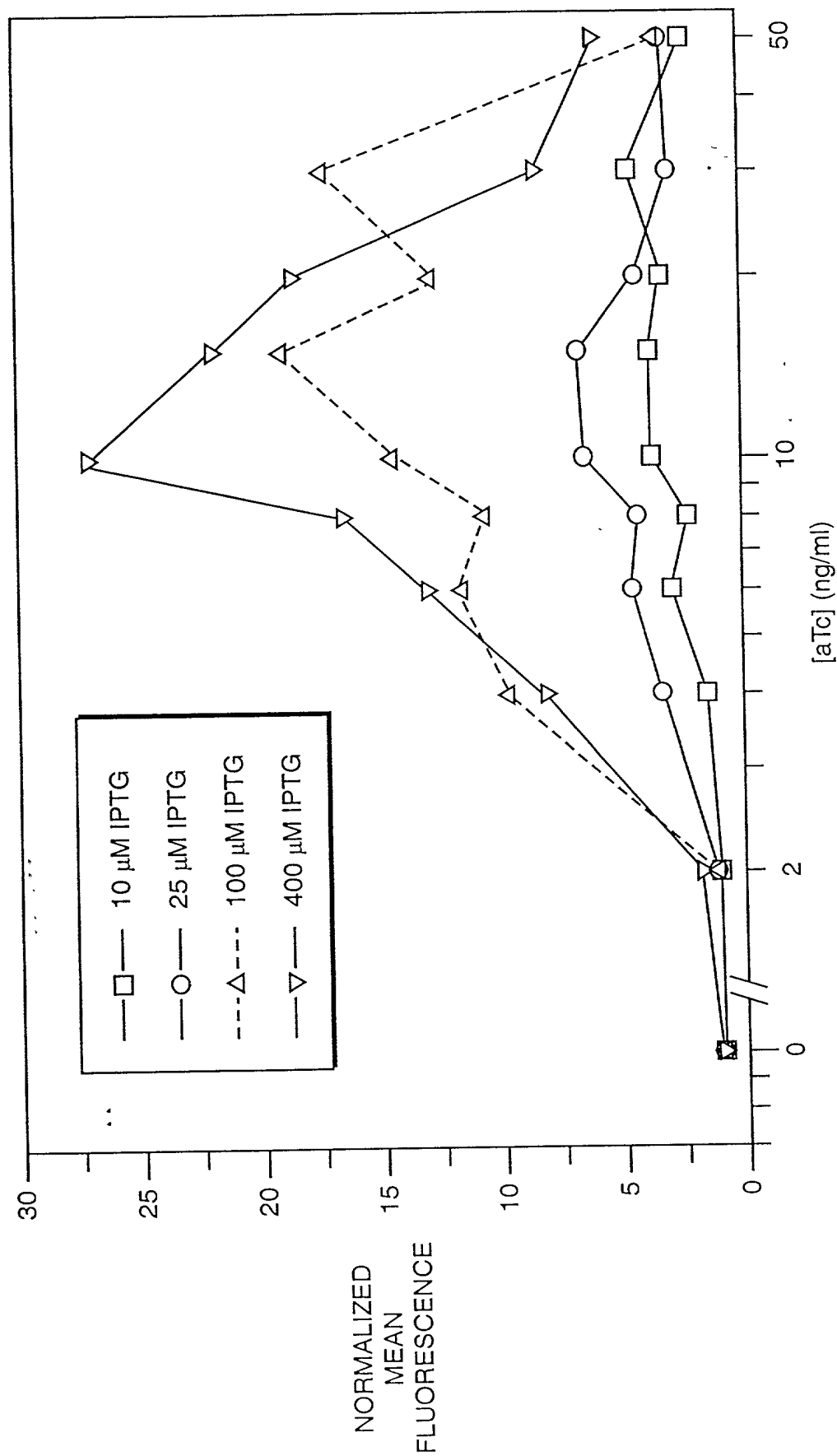


FIG. 6

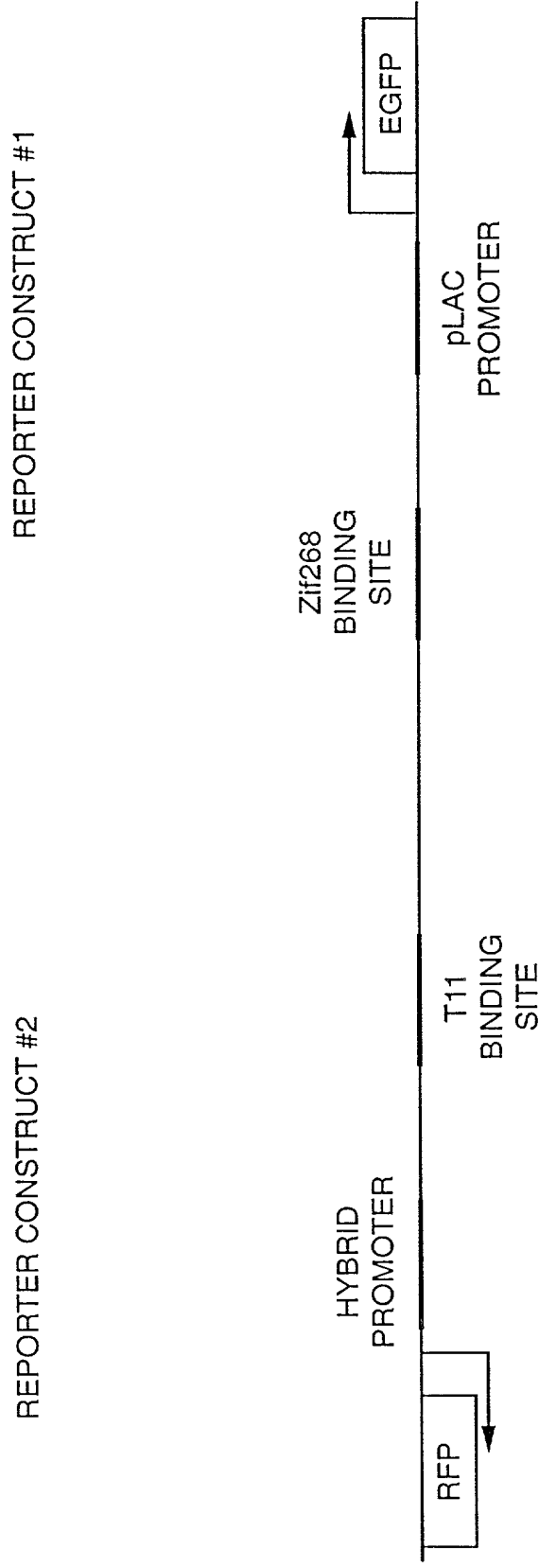


FIG. 7

FIG. 8A

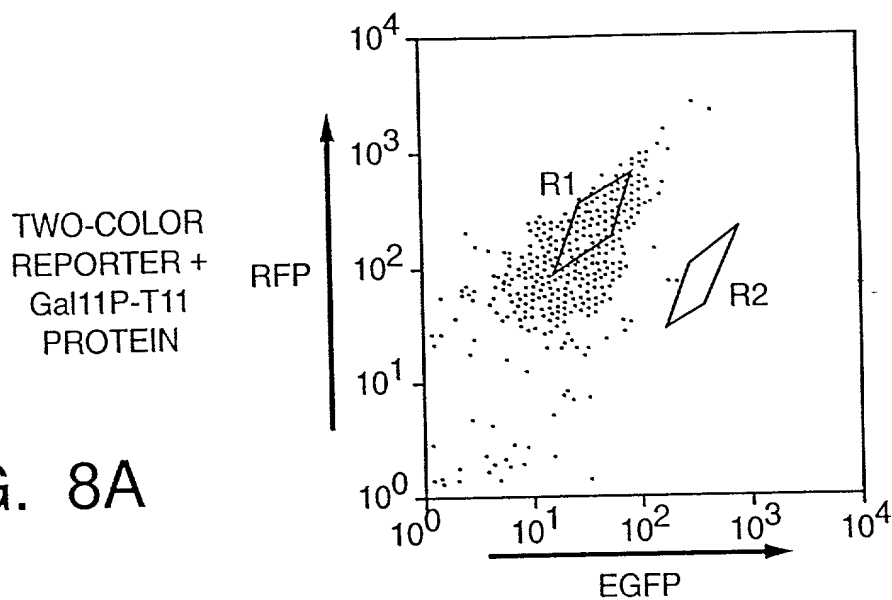


FIG. 8B

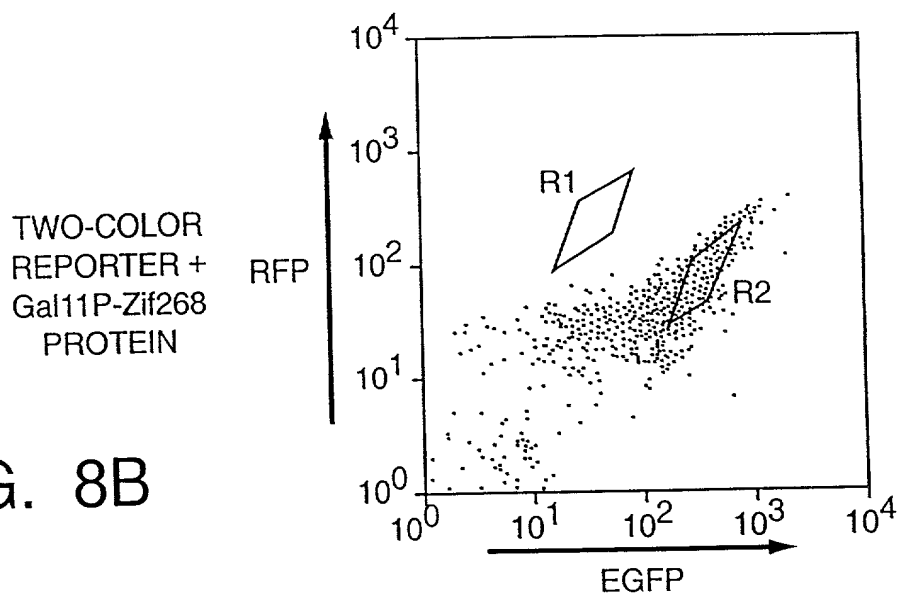
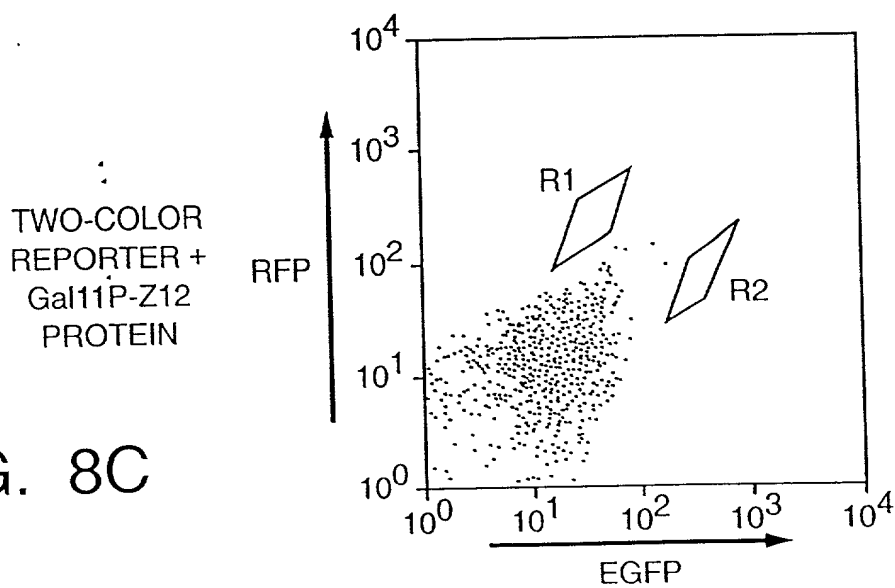


FIG. 8C



P53^{ZF} *IN VITRO* SITE SELECTION CONSENSUS SEQUENCE:

CXGGACACGTX

(WHERE X = NO CLEAR PREFERENCE)

IN VIVO SITE SELECTION LIBRARY

CGGGANNNNNG

(WHERE N = A MIXTURE OF A, G, C, AND T)

SELECTED CLONES:

SEQUENCE	# OF CLONES
CGGGACACGTG	9
CGGGACATGTG	5
CGGGACACGGG	2

SEQUENCE	FOLD ACTIVATION
CGGGACACGTG	18.6 ± 2.7
CGGGACATGTG	12.0 ± 0.5
CGGGACACGGG	12.6 ± 1.9

FIG. 9

FIG.10

In vivo site selection

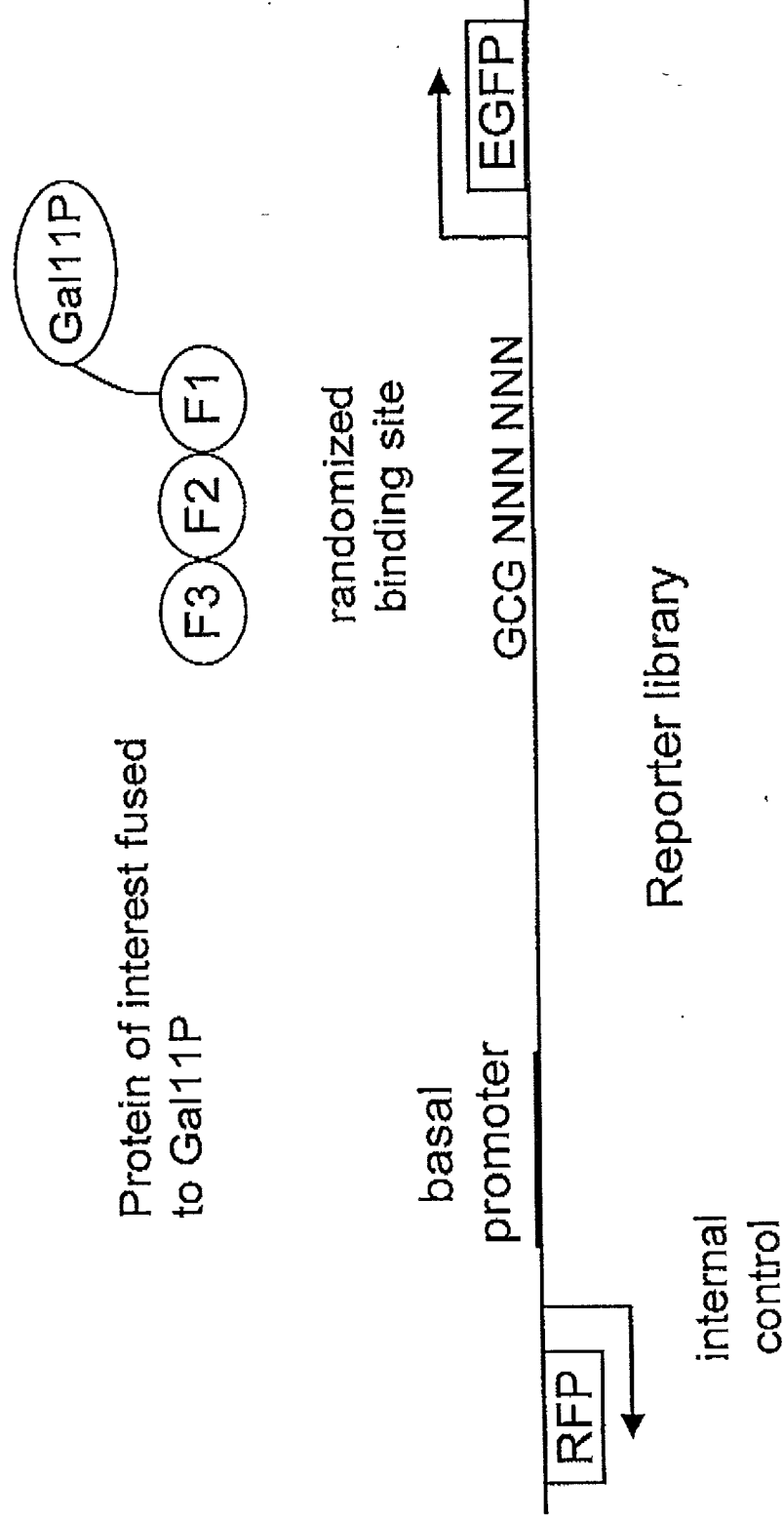


FIG. 11

Selecting Dimerization Domains

Tail to Tail

Variable spacing between sites

Randomized peptides on one monomer can interact with any portion of other monomer, only one possibility is shown

If using FACS version, can use half site driving RFP as counter-selection

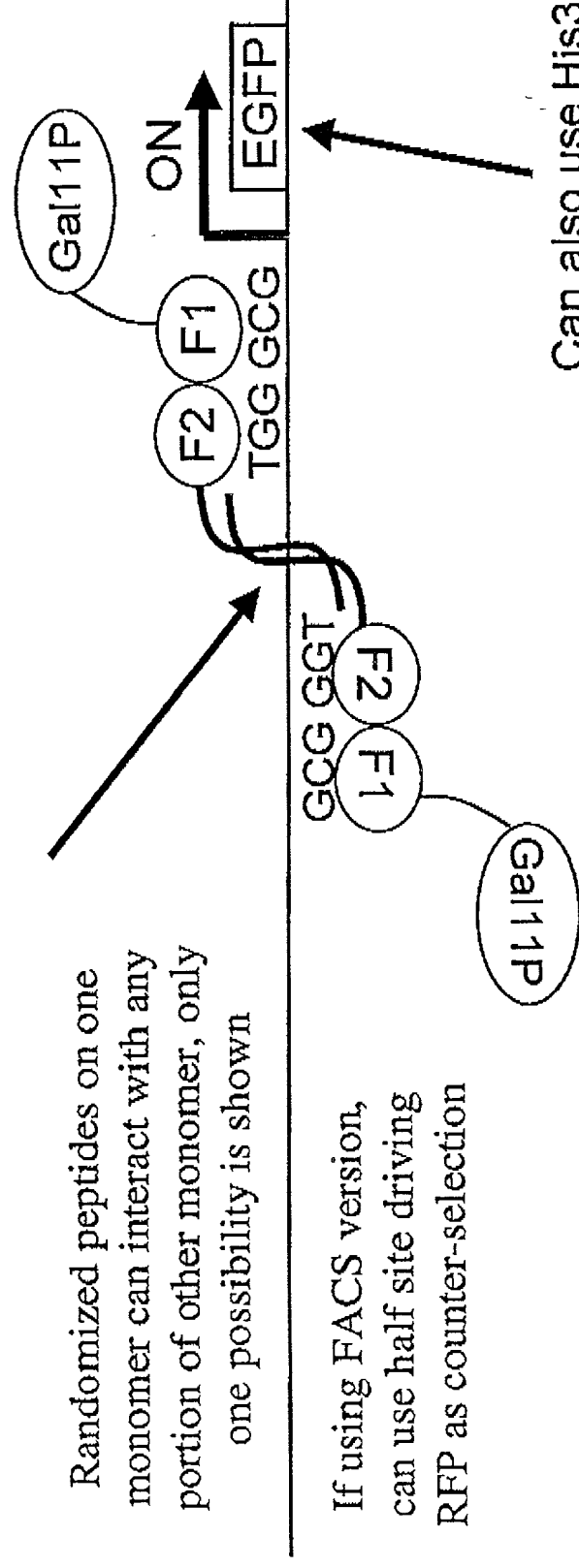
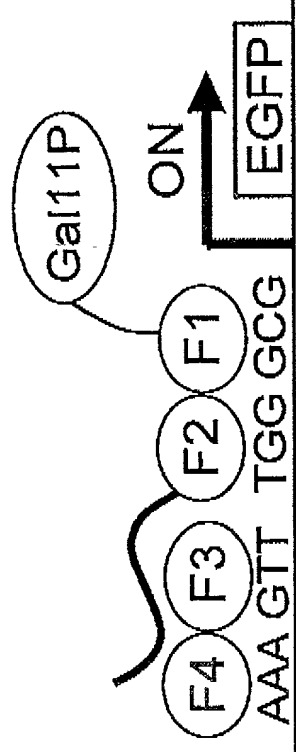


FIG. 12

Selecting Dimerization Domains

Head to Tail



If using FACS version,
can use half site driving
RFP as counter-selection

Can also use His3

Selecting sequence-specific domains from random peptides

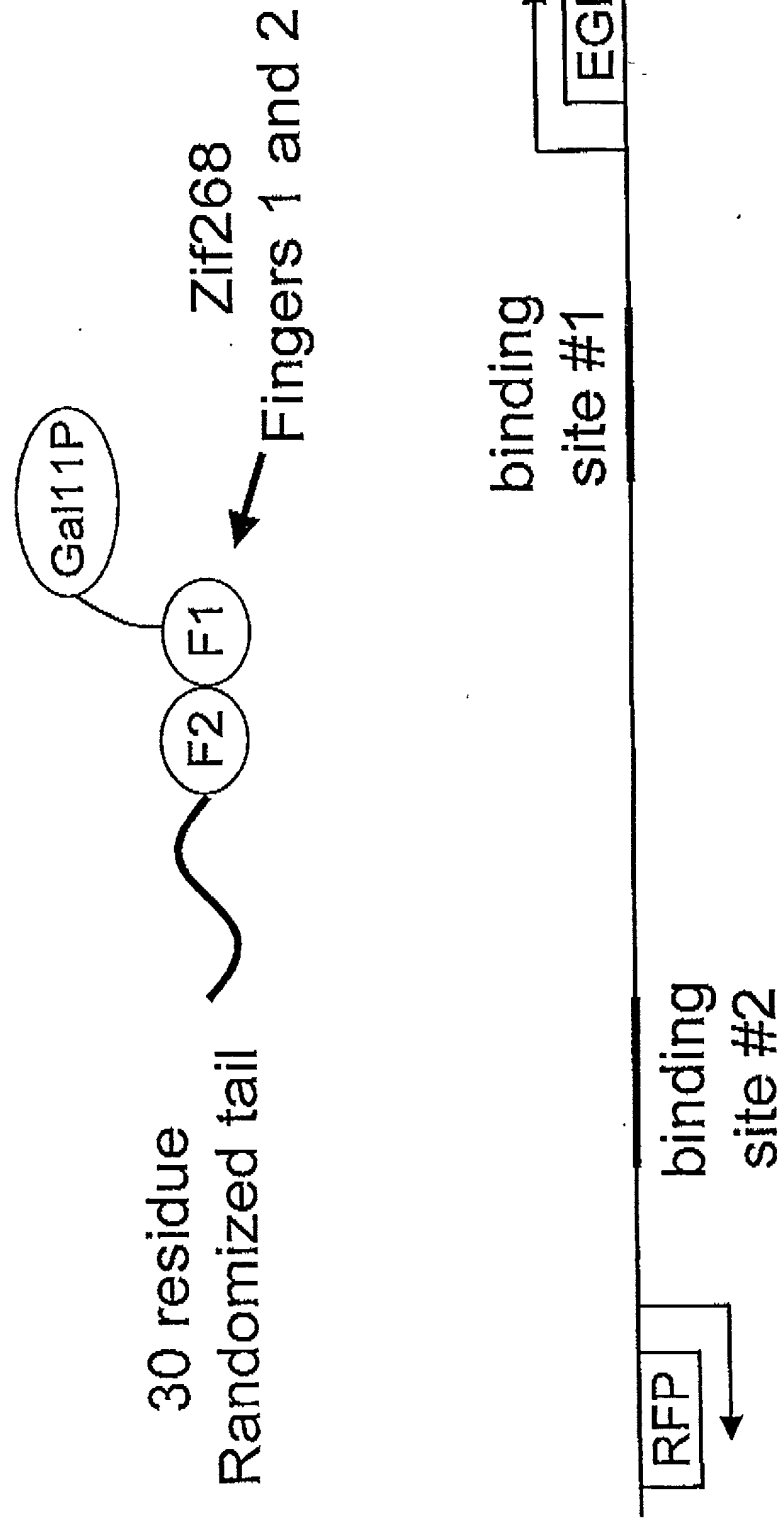


FIG. 14

Zif268 finger1
MERPYACPVESCDRRFRSDELTTHIRHTGQK
1 5 10 15 20 25 30

Zif268 finger2
PFQCRI--CMRNFSSRDHLTTHIRHTGX
35 40 45 50 55 60

random 30
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
65 70 75 80 85

residue tail
XXXXXXXXXXXXX

Library size ~ 2.7×10^8

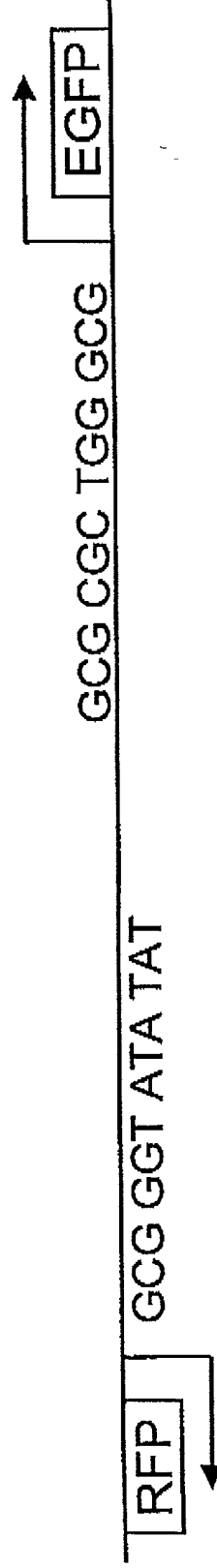


FIG. 15

Diagram illustrating the Zif268 protein structure and its interaction with DNA. The protein is shown as a series of alpha-helices and beta-strands, with residues 1-60 numbered. The sequence is: 1 M E R P Y A C P V E S C D R R F S R S D E L T R H I R I H T G Q K 30, 35 P F Q C R I - - C M R N F S R S D H L T T H I R T H T G X X 60, random 30, residue tail. A library size of $\sim 2.7 \times 10^8$ is indicated. The protein is shown binding to a DNA sequence (GCG GGT ATA TAT) and activating a reporter gene (EGFP) via a Gal11P promoter. The protein is also shown binding to a DNA sequence (GCG CGC TGG GCG) and activating a reporter gene (EGFP) via a Gal11P promoter.

Sequence of library and reporter

